

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
per annum. Postage to any part of  
the World \$2.

NO. 15,216. 號六十百二十五萬一號 日大初月二十日二十三號光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1907. 大英題號九月正年七百九十一號港華 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.



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Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. [708-1]

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THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1906. We have Admitted Mr. WILLIAM WILSON and Mr. RICHARD NIKOLAUS ONLY Partners in our Firm from this Date.

TAIT & CO.

Amoy, 1st January, 1907. 133

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FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

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Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [2094]

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Hongkong, 4th January, 1907.

in the long run productive of unsatisfactory results. Foreign merchants have been placed by it in the position of teachers of their own trade to very willing pupils who were certain in the course of time to better the instruction and to become very largely masters of the situation. This danger, manifest as it must always have been, was not estimated at its true magnitude in the earlier days. The compradores, and confidential business Chinese who co-operated with the Europeans in the conduct of their business, were found to do their best for the interests of their Houses and of the merchants who dealt with or co-operated with them. So convenient a system of pushing on business naturally commended itself, and less attention was paid, than would otherwise have been the case, to its manifest dangers. It was not perceived that the chief reason of the Chinese attaching themselves in this manner to European Houses was the fact that in many directions the Chinese could do business in that way upon much better terms than they could without the influence which they obtained by being attached to foreign Houses. Chief among such advantages was their being freed from various "squeezes" and illegal levies in

qualify themselves to again take the leading position which their superior knowledge at one time gave them. Most people who are authorities on the subject hold that it is in this direction that the best hope lies for an improvement—in present—unsatisfactory state of affairs. Unfortunately, however, the remedy is a slow one and, though we might hope that in the long run it would prove efficacious, we cannot but realize that in the meantime those engaged in trading and commercial enterprise in China, have an uphill time before them.

A tidal wave has struck the coast of Borneo. Hundreds of people have perished and many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property damaged. This news was dated January 12th.

The Elst Tower, 990ft. high, is soon to be demolished. This will leave the Washington Monument the highest existing building. The highest spire in Europe in Cologne Cathedral, which is 528ft. in height.

A purchaser has been found for the Lyceum Theatre at last. The sale took place in the Auction Mart, Tokenhouseyard, in the presence of a large number of persons associated with the theatrical and music-hall profession, and the price obtained was £119,500.

A telegram was received here yesterday that the Robert Cooke, which had gone to Capo Varella to save the stranded Hongkong, had gone ashore. No particulars as to the position of the tug were given, but it was stated that the crew was saved.

The Master Attendant at Singapore has received a telegram from Port Swettenham giving the correct position of the rock reported by the Captain of the steamer Glaucoushire. The position is Lat. 3. 13. 37. N. and Long. 101. 12. 50 E. about two-and-a-half miles due north of Pub Angas light-house.

The Manila *Cableman* of January 13th says: Two vessels enroute from Australian ports known to have encountered the recent typhoon were still unreported at 6 p.m. yesterday. They are the German liner *Manilia* and the British freighter *Kitchatton*. Both are now 48 hours overdue, providing they have not arrived in the night.

There is a new sort of snobbishness which is very rife to-day, and which seems like a species of hybrid between the social and the moral form of the disease, says the *Spectator*. It shows itself in a strong desire to be in the moral fashion. People teach themselves to condemn what is condemned by the fashion of the moment, and to excuse what is by that fashion utmost.

Whether this state of things could have been avoided had the Compradore system never existed, it is of course impossible to say. The likelihood is that under any circumstances a large quantity of trade and commercial enterprise would drift into the hands of those who necessarily come into contact with the bulk of the people in a way which is impossible to outsiders. Added to this there is the system of combined action by means of guilds and other commercial combinations, which are powerful weapons in Chinese hands in procuring the command of any given branch of business. Treaty stipulations against monopolies are of little avail against the force which such combinations can exert; and, even without the compradore system there have always been elements in China which tend to place commercial power in the hands of the Chinese; and which sooner or later were bound to bring about the results which are now depicted. The fact has to be faced that a new era has come about in all commercial enterprise in China; and that the Chinese are alive to the change and are doing their utmost in all matters of business and also in engineering and other enterprises to manage affairs their own way and to have recourse to foreign aid and co-operation as little as possible. The change, though disappointing to foreign traders in many respects, is not devoid of some compensating advantages. While the immediate profits to European merchants are necessarily curtailed, foreign trade generally is likely to be increased by its being in the hands of those who are acquainted with its requirements in all directions and are able to assist in pushing it in the interior in a way that is impossible to any who are not intimately connected with trade as it exists among the Chinese; the difficulty—indeed almost impossibility—of dispensing with middlemen who come between the Chinese producers and the foreign consumers and vice versa, are sufficient to account for trade gradually drifting from foreign into native hands. Over and above these causes, and indeed almost as a necessary result from them, has been the compradore system so universally followed in China. However necessary it may have been that such a system should be adopted it is impossible to ignore that it has proved

It is reported from Paris that Professor Behring has discovered a new method of sterilizing milk, without boiling it or destroying any of its essential principles. The method is based on the powerful qualities of German perhydrol, simply oxygenated. One gramme per litre of this substance is sufficient to destroy all noxious germs. Milk thus sterilized can be kept a long time.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives his child's description of an accident that occurred while a man was putting coal into a cellar from the footway. The horse of the coal cart started forward suddenly, with the result that a sack of coal fell upon him. "He was," said the child, "such a kind man. He didn't hit the horse, or kick it, or scold it. He just sat down on the pavement and talked to God about it."

The following have been chosen to play for the Hongkong Football Club versus Middlesex Regiment at Happy Valley this afternoon: Goal, C. B. Franklin; Packs, E. Humphreys and G. E. Morell; Half Backs, H. C. Gray, T. C. Vernon and Th. Morley; Forwards, W. H. Williams, R. D. Atkinson, J. MacG. Weston, J. Mead and E. E. Turner. The referee will be Mr. P. S. Jameson. Kick off at 4.15.

The so-called miraculous fungus which for some days was worshipped at Borchgrevink, near Antwerp, if having taken the form of the Virgin Mary holding the Child, has met with an ignominious end. The people whose backyard the weird thing grew were wily enough to work upon the superstitions of their neighbours and demanded a small fee for showing the "miracle." When it came to dividing the spoils there was a free fight, in which the fungus was kicked out of existence. The neighbours fully expected the heavens to open and send forth a rain of fire—but the sky was brighter that day than it had been for a week.

Captain Harry Graham, a brilliant writer of light verse, has gone a step further than President Roosevelt. In the current number of the *Century Magazine* he has written a poem inaugurating Grahamese. This beautiful new language is a sort of literary shorthand. You only use the first syllable of the word, and leave the rest to the imagination of the reader. If the reader hasn't got any imagination, he won't understand Grahamese. Thus the Captain begins:—

When Theo. Roosevelt unfurled his banner,  
As Pres. of an immense Repub.  
And sought to manufacture a plan  
For saving people troubl.

A reader says: So far, I have not made much headway in Grahamese. This is the best I can do:—

When old Mr. Aust. lay down his pen,  
When Mrs. T. Pig. has had his day,  
And Old Tom Sea is dead. Ab, then!  
Our Po. Laur. will be Cap. H. Gra.

in the long run productive of unsatisfactory results. Foreign merchants have been placed by it in the position of teachers of their own trade to very willing pupils who were certain in the course of time to better the instruction and to become very largely masters of the situation. This danger, manifest as it must always have been, was not estimated at its true magnitude in the earlier days. The compradores, and confidential business Chinese who co-operated with the Europeans in the conduct of their business, were found to do their best for the interests of their Houses and of the merchants who dealt with or co-operated with them. So convenient a system of pushing on business naturally commended itself, and less attention was paid, than would otherwise have been the case, to its manifest dangers. It was not perceived that the chief reason of the Chinese attaching themselves in this manner to European Houses was the fact that in many directions the Chinese could do business in that way upon much better terms than they could without the influence which they obtained by being attached to foreign Houses. Chief among such advantages was their being freed from various "squeezes" and illegal levies in

The matinee of "Aladdin" at the Catholic Union on Thursday proved an immense success. The amateurs appeared to be playing with less nervousness than on the opening night, so that the piece ran through with more smoothness and go, and earned constant rounds of applause from a crowded house. Tonight and on Monday night the piece will again be staged, when some new songs will be introduced. We hear also that owing to the fact that many children had to be turned away last Thursday the Committee have, by special request, decided to give another matinee next week, the date of which will be advertised later.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, 19th January, 1907:—

March ..... "Purissima" ..... Payne  
..... "Wiener Fraude" ..... Franz Leibnitz  
Laten Work by the Composer of the celebrated  
"Gold and Silver."

Selection "Emerald Isle" ..... Sullivan and German  
..... "Eileen Alannah" ..... Thomas  
Grovatire ..... "Sappho Needles" ..... Sullivan  
Sorcerade ..... "Birthday" ..... Elliott  
Selection "La Fille du Magasin Angot" ..... Leocadi  
Arabian Dance ..... Sarawakski  
Regimental Marches  
God bless the Prince of Wales.  
God save the King.

DINNER MENU—Hors D'oeuvres—Anchovy  
Caviar. Soups—Chicken Broth. Fish—Boiled  
Fish and Parsley Sauce. Entrees—Pigeon Vario  
and Green Peas. Victoria Cutlets and Tomato  
Sauce. Chicken Liver and Liver Rissoles. Curry  
Pasta. Joints. Roast Australian Lamb  
and Mint Sauce. Roast Capon and Celery. Sirloin  
Boiled Corned Round of Beef and Cabbage. Cold  
Game Pâté and Mixed Salads. Sweets—Vermicelli  
and Marmalade Pudding. Tippy Cake. Apricot Ice  
Cream and Finger Cakes. Cheese Straws.  
Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, January 18th.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE)

The Criminal Sessions opened, but were formally adjourned until Monday. The only case set down for trial is one in which Chan Kuan stands indicted on four counts of assault causing bodily harm.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUSINE JUDGE).

WAIVING HIS HONOUR'S TIME.  
Wong Sui-kam sued Aman to recover \$4, which she claimed was due for two months' rent.

Defendant—I only owe one month's rent, and that is \$1.50.

His Lordship—Plaintiff says it is \$2 a month. Both parties then proceeded to explain, and the usher had some difficulty in silencing them. His Lordship then told them to sit down, remarking that it was absurd for them to be wasting the time of the Court for a sum of \$4. Later he addressed the plaintiff: I'll give you \$1.50 and costs; will you take that?—Yes.

His Lordship—Very well—judgment for plaintiff—\$1.50 and costs.

Defendant—I'll pay her now.

The parties were shown the door.

His Lordship—They're sure to fight over the costs when they get outside.

A CARELESS TENANT.  
Siu Leung-kit claimed from Wong Lun-shi the sum of \$24 due for rent.

The defendant's husband appeared, told his Lordship the defendant was his wife and did not owe the money.

His Lordship—What is she, your kit fat?—No.

His Lordship—Then you can sit down. Call the defendant.

Defendant was called and reprimanded for neglecting to answer her name.

Siu Leung-kit stated that defendant was the tenant of one of his houses at Taikotkai from August 1st, 1905, till January of last year.

His Lordship—Why haven't you sued her before?—Because she cleared out of the Colony.

Defendant was then called and admitted entering the house on August 1st, but stated that she left again on September 27th.

His Lordship—Produce your rent receipt.

The plaintiff gave me no receipt.

You never got a receipt at all?—No.

Well, you'd better pay again; you must know it is proper to get receipt for rent.—But the plaintiff wouldn't give me any receipt.

His Lordship—Oh! rubbish. I fancy you are just as able to sold him as he is to sold you. Judgment and costs for plaintiff.

MACAOS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

January 18th.

The new issue of notes by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino will be welcomed by the people of this city. It will, I hope, tend to lessen the circulation of the debased Chinese subsidiary coins in Macao and in your colony.

## THE TAX ON PRINTING.

Forber Olympia d'Olivera, the "inspector da Fazenda," has commanded the order for the stamping of "expresses."

## AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Terence Ram-dale Popular English Entertainers are in Macao and will give two performances on Saturday and Sunday next in the Theatre of D. Pedro V. It is so seldom that a travelling company of entertainers dares to pay us a visit that I hope that their venture will prove a success.

## WAR SHIPS.

H.M.S. Robin is in our inner harbour; she arrived yesterday. The Rio Lima, which has been outside practising, has returned to her usual mooring.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE JAMAICA EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, January 18th.

One thousand persons have been reported killed through the earthquake at Kingston.

It is believed that the shores of the harbour are sinking and it is feared that the city will be submerged.

## GERMAN COLONIAL TROUBLES.

LONDON, January 18th.

The fighting in Damaraland has been resumed.

## CARLISLE "JUDGMENT."

LONDON, January 18th.

The judgment in the King's Bench in the case of the steamer "Carlisle" is in favour of the seamen.

## EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, January 18th.

A slight earthquake visited Oban.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

LONDON, January 18th.

The earthquake at Kingston occurred on Monday afternoon. Mr. Haining Greenwood, M.P., in a cable to the Colonial Office states that the city is entirely destroyed. Sir James Ferguson, the ex-Minister, is reported to be dead, but no other British, Canadians or Americans are reported missing. Later reports indicate the death toll at not more than 100. A fire succeeded the earthquake, but it was apparently confined to a small section of the city. The principal hotel and other important buildings were destroyed, otherwise the fire seems to have been confined to the docks.

Advices from Kingston dated the 18th inst. state that all the houses within a radius of 10 miles were injured, and almost every house in the city was destroyed. Four hundred people were killed, and over one thousand injured. The churches, public offices, and hotels have all gone.

## THE CHINA FAMINE FUND: A CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, January 18th.

The statement that a fund had been opened at the Mansion House for the relief of the famine in China is not correct, the statement was based on a misleading newspaper paragraph.

## SEVERE TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, January 18th.

The islands of Leyte and Samar, in the Philippines, were swept by a typhoon on the 10th instant; hundreds perished, and the barracks at Leyte and Samar were destroyed. No further details are to hand.

## THE JAPANESE SHIPPING COMBINE.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Japanese Councill in Bombay gives the following account of the new shipping combination recently reported:—Japan possesses at present three large shipping concerns, including the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. In addition there are several minor Companies, and the new Company is really an amalgamation of these small private concerns. The Company already possesses a considerable fleet of merchantmen, and new boats will be built as soon as possible. I should think that an Indian office will be established either at Calcutta or Rangoon. Japan is already fairly well represented by her mercantile marine at Colombo, Bombay and Singapore; but in Calcutta and Rangoon, her representation is rather insignificant compared with that of other Powers. The new Company has no wish to enter into competition with existing enterprises, and as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha occupies a strong position in Bombay, the Directors of the fresh concern will naturally look for places where they can have a clear course before them and where no danger exists of falling foul of other combinations. As regards Bombay, too, the Peninsular and Oriental Company occupies a position quite unusual, and for that reason alone the Japanese will not make Bombay its Indian headquarters.

## ENGLISH WEATHER.

It is a fact that the Indian weather is not as bad as we think of the weather. The Indians are very fond of the sun and are not afraid of the heat. They are not afraid of the rain and are not afraid of the wind. They are not afraid of the cold and are not afraid of the heat. They are not afraid of the sun and are not afraid of the rain. They are not afraid

## POLICE COURT.

Friday, January 18th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## TRESPASSING ON CROWN LAND.

Three stonemasons were charged with cooing a portion of Crown land at the junction of Connaught Road West and Des Voeux Road West for the purpose of storing stones without permission from the Surveyor General. They admitted the offence and His Worship adjourned the case until today to allow them to clear away the stones and come up for judgment.

## ILLEGAL BILL POSTING.

A cobbler was charged with affixing a poster on the walls of the Naval Yard and, pleading guilty, was fined 37.

## GAMBLING ON THE WATER.

The water police arrested the master of the Dock launch No. 9, the engineer of the launch *Edie*, a steamer on board the Dock launch No. 6, and a cook on board the Dock launch No. 7 on a charge of gambling on board the launch "7 K" yesterday morning. Fined 82 each.

## WHARF OBSTRUCTION.

Samuel Pepper was summoned for allowing a motor boat to lie alongside Blake Pier. Defendant said he had given instructions to his men not to do so.

His Worship—You can prosecute them for disobedience to orders.

Defendant said he would do so if it occurred again.

Fined 50.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELMORIOTT (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## BY THE KING'S COMMAND.

An interesting episode took place when Mr. H. J. Grist informed His Worship that he wished to refer to a Building Authority summons.

His Worship—For whom do you appear?

Mr. Grist—For myself and partner.

His Worship—How is that?

Mr. Grist—I am bound to come. I am summoned by the King's command.

His Worship—Are you the defendant?

Mr. Grist—No; I have to complain of the way in which the summons is drawn up. The summons is served on Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and I am bound to appear. It should have been served on us as agents for Tung Shan-sau, the executor.

His Worship—Yes.

Mr. Grist—The agent is not responsible.

His Worship—Just so.

Mr. Grist—I am prepared to accept service if the summons is amended. If your Worship adjourns the matter I will look into it and see what the Building Authority requires. I have no doubt it will be put right.

His Worship—What is it?

The Inspector—It is a dangerous wall at Statin Street, Yau-tai. It is bulging out. The notice expired two months ago.

Mr. Grist—Well, there seems no great hurry. It won't matter if it stands over another week.

His Worship—Do you think the wall will stand up another week?

The Inspector—Yes.

His Worship—The case will be adjourned for a week.

## MAKING NOISE BY MUSIC.

Ng Sze-kei, of 14 Wyndham Street, was summoned, at the instance of Inspector Ritchie, for beating a gong to the annoyance of the neighbourhood. It appeared that there was a celebration of the anniversary of a death at this particular house, and the beating of gongs was a part of the celebration. Mr. Irvine, from the Education Department opposite, sent a complaint to the police on Monday. In consequence, an Indian constable was despatched to the scene, and heard the beating of the gongs and other noises. Under cross examination by Mr. Reginald Harding, who appeared for the defendant, witness said they were "making noise by music." P. C. Rutledge spoke to having visited the house the following day and found a great noise proceeding from it, caused by the beating of drums and gongs. He inquired if a permit had been obtained, and on being answered in the negative, said the performance must stop until such had been procured. The noise then ceased.

Mr. Harding argued that it had not been proved that this man was beating a gong or that he was the owner of the house. He further contended that no permit was required for a religious service, or for a marriage or a death service.

Defendant was put in the box and stated that the beating of gongs was occasioned by his brother's death.

Mr. Harding—Why did you beat the gongs?

Defendant—It is necessary to do so.

Defendant added that the Registrar-General told him it was unnecessary to obtain a permit. The summons was dismissed.

## SOLDIER v. POLICEMAN.

Corporal Dely, R.G.A., summoned P.C. Hedge for assault at Wan-chai on the 27th ult. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for complainant and the hearing was adjourned till 23rd inst.

## POSTCARD SHOW CASES.

The case, in which O. F. Eibein was summoned for "erecting or causing to be erected a show case, at the east end of No. 4 Queen's Road Central (in Duddell Street) encroaching over Crown Land," again came before the Court. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the prosecution and amended the charge by striking the word "street" for "Crown Land." Mr. Otto Kerg Sing on behalf of the defendant denied the charge.

Mr. Bowley said that he would prove that the defendant had erected show cases, for the

purpose of showing picture post cards, affixed to the east end of No. 4 Queen's Road Central, at the corner of Duddell Street. The show cases projected 7½ inches over the footpath and about 10 inches from the wall which was set back. Gas brackets also fixed above the cases projected 15 inches over the street. Defendant applied for permission to maintain the cases, but was refused by the Director of Public Works. The case came under section 123 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance which laid it down that no encroachment should be legal over the street, that was unauthorized by the Building authority. The words they relied upon were: "an unauthorized projection over a street." They did not rely on the word "obstruction" but on an encroachment which was unauthorized.

Evidence having been called, defendant entered the box and stated that the cases were not fixtures but were hung on the wall by means of brackets. The cases did not touch the ground and could be taken down at night.

Mr. Kerg Sing argued that the encroachment was not such as contemplated in the ordinance, and where the cases were placed chains had been hung for years. In the event of a conviction he asked for a nominal penalty.

His Worship imposed a fine of 52, and ordered the cases to be removed within fourteen days.

## THE "CRAIK" CHILDREN FUND.

The following contributions have been promised to the fund to provide for the future of the children of the late Mr. Craik, murdered at Kowloon Dock:

Sir C. P. Chater	\$100.00
Mr. N. A. Sibbs	100.00
Mr. W. J. Gillson	100.00
Mr. E. G. Goss	100.00
Mr. A. Hart	100.00
Mr. H. P. White	100.00
Mr. D. W. Craddock	100.00
Mr. G. H. Melbourn	100.00
Mr. J. S. Van Buren	100.00
Mr. S. Silvers	100.00
Mr. L. N. Moly	50.00
Mr. Thomas Ross	25.00
Mr. W. Wilson	25.00
Mr. G. D. Sibley	10.00
Mr. Alex. C. Saur	5.00
Mr. T. Mitchell	15.00
Mr. Geo. Smith	10.00
Mr. D. G. Goss	5.00
Mr. Thos. Neave	10.00
Mr. J. D. Logan	15.00
Mr. J. W. Graham	10.00
Mr. W. Davison	10.00
Mr. J. Guy	5.00
Mr. J. Robson	2.00
Mr. H. Blafield	5.00
Mr. J. Menzies	3.00
Mr. A. J. Ward	5.00
Mr. W. Hutchison	10.00
Mr. E. V. Rutter	10.00
Mr. J. C. Gow	3.00
Mr. W. Taylor	3.00
Mr. J. Pearson	3.00
Mr. D. Keith	6.00
Mr. S. Smith	3.00
Mr. T. Oates	3.00
Mr. J. Turner	2.00
Mr. C. Fitch	5.00
Mr. G. Dunne	2.00
Mr. E. Whyte	2.00
Mr. J. M. Henderson	5.00
Mr. S. Lightfoot	2.00
Mr. J. Puncheon	2.00
Mr. H. S. Wynne	5.00
Mr. H. G. Gow	2.00
Mr. G. White	2.00
Mr. G. K. Baxton	5.00
Mr. J. Tally	5.00
Mr. W. F. Ford	5.00
Mr. R. Brooks	5.00
Mr. C. Crispin	5.00
Mr. J. D. Morrison	5.00
Capt. G. Dodds	5.00
Mr. H. Blackidge	1.00
Mr. F. T. Gomes	5.00
Mr. C. F. da Silva	2.00
Mr. W. Nicholls	1.00
Mr. J. F. Simmonds	1.00
Mr. C. F. Grey	1.00
Mr. Wm. Stewart	5.00
Mr. E. Lepsiay	3.00
Mr. H. Hyndman, Jr.	5.00
Mr. H. F. Carmichael	100.00
Mr. J. Martin	10.00
Mr. J. Sibbs	3.00
Mr. W. Tulip	5.00
Mr. W. G. McBryde	5.00
Mr. R. H. Baxter	5.00
Mr. Sui Yee	30.00
Goddard & Douglas	50.00
Mr. G. T. Wilson	5.00
Mr. A. H. Rennie	30.00
Mr. A. Kitchie	20.00
Holzapfel & Co., Ltd., per R. F. Hume	20.00

## ACCIDENT TO THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

## HORSE ATTACKED BY A WILD BOAR.

The King of Portugal and the Hoir-Apparot, accompanied by the Marquis de Ferri and Count de Molins, were hunting the wild boar on Dec. 9th (Sunday) near Arrechao; several of the animals were driven into their lair, when they became ferocious and attacked the hunters. One of the boars, of enormous size, slew at the King's horse and disembowelled it. The King was brought down, but, thanks to the ready aid of his son, he was able to extricate himself from his horse. However, the boars managed to wound the two noblemen and three beaters.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 18th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over E. Japan and the E. coast of China, and fallen slightly over the Loosoo.

The shallow area of low pressure is now situated to the N.E. of the Loosoo. Areas of high pressure are lying to the N.E. Japan, and over N. China.

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { fresh; fine.  
Formosa Channel { ... ... Same as No. 1.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Iamocki { Same as No. 1.  
Hongkong and Hainan { Same as No. 1.

## P. AND O. COMPANY.

## CHAIRMAN ON CHINA TRADE.

The speech of Sir Thomas Sutherland at the annual meeting on December 11th included the following:

The tonnage of the world is somewhat too plentiful, and ships seem to spring up on every hand to compete for trade wherever it is to be found. Then there is another curious feature in the case, and that is, that the Indian Government and their associated railways do not give too much encouragement to lines such as ours, who run their ships, whether full or empty, but they are always ready to patronise cheaper and slower vessels, which are from time to time put on the north against us. And this policy, of which I do not complain, and which I do not even criticise, has undoubtedly encouraged the German competition, for although no Government cargo has been loaded in German vessels, yet it has been extensively loaded in the ships which were worked in concert and alliance with our German opponents, and to that extent the German position has been indirectly encouraged. As I say, I make no complaint or criticism on the subject. I merely state the broad, actual facts of the case in order to show you that certain difficulties have to be met in connection with that important branch of your trade.

Now, gentlemen, to turn to another quarter of the world, I am glad to say that our Chinese trade is, I think, the trade between London and China, has been, upon the whole, satisfactory, though not by any means so brilliant as it was the previous year, for I find we have had to do more work, and to run more voyages in order to earn the same amount of money, but upon the whole it has been satisfactory. If I turn to Australia, again I find there appears to be an opening of a better state of things than has existed for some years. But here, again, so far as the mail steamers are concerned, there is unfortunately a little fly in the ointment of the apothecary, because the mail steamers, depending as they do principally in regard to freight on the conveyance of valuable refrigerated cargo, have lately seen the rates on refrigerated products, especially on butter, reduced 50 per cent in comparison with what they were before, through the action of what is familiarly known as the American combine, which combine, so far as I know, have done no particular good to themselves by their policy. The two British mail companies have in consequence lost in actual freight between £90,000 and £100,000 between them on butter alone. The state of things in regard to this trade is therefore such that we have felt it necessary to make a movement of a forward character, and we have now inaugurated a series of cargo vessels by which we hope to supplement the earnings of our mail steamers. But at this moment, when I may say the interests of the mail lines is, to use a nautical phrase, somewhat in the doldrums, it would certainly appear to be an inopportune moment to inaugurate a new mail service of a novel and important character, such as has been advertised in the Press for some months past. Now this scheme appears to be of a highly ambitious character. It is promoted apparently by a syndicate of eminent shipbuilders who are ready and willing to build a fleet at a cost of something like £400,000 a sterling, and I presume, are ready to carry out that operation notwithstanding the opposition of the mail companies.

The communication seems to disprove the first assertion. As to the second an official of the Foreign Office has assured me that Japan has more soldiers in Manchuria than Russia. He added that Russia could easily have defeated the intention of the ninth article by granting Russian subjects extensive fishing concessions along the coast while the Portsmouth Treaty was being discussed, but that she showed her good faith by telegraphing to the local authorities only to grant short-term concessions.

In conclusion, the official complained that Japan had violated the tenth article by refusing to respect the rights of property of Russian subjects in Southern Manchuria.

The present deadlock makes the Foreign Office uneasy. The Russians say that the Japanese interpretation is so far-reaching as to mean a new treaty. The Japanese version of the eleventh article in particular has been so expanded and has become so unrecognisable that it is impossible for Russia to sign it.

On the other hand, the Japanese think that the opening of Mukden will be a farce if the Amur remains closed.

In regard to the fisheries, the Japanese say that the Russian suspiciousness in putting impossible restrictions on Japanese fishers, especially in regard to where they may fish, and in regard to temporary settlements ashore, would make that article meaningless.

The Times correspondent on December 16th wired: In diplomatic circles here I find a unanimous tendency to discount the alarmist tone prevailing in official spheres and in the Press regarding the outcome of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. A calm analysis of the situation leads to the conclusion that the present alarm is due as much to an instinctive, unreasoned apprehension of a rupture as to the artificial stimulus supplied by the Chaurinists. Were it possible to place all the facts before the public it would doubtless be readily understood that no real ground for anxiety exists. The main cause of difference has arisen over the definition and delimitation of fishery rights provided by the Treaty of Portsmouth, and, in particular, over the interpretation of the word "inlet." Japan considers whaling and sealing as fisheries; Russia does not. The word "inlet" and the word "ans" in the French version of the treaty, on the other hand, give rise to contradictory interpretations materially affecting the extent and value of the fishery rights to be decided. Diplomacy should be able, with a little time and patience, to settle these differences to the mutual advantage of both Powers, provided, of course, that the Chaurinists' element is not allowed to get the upper hand.

A great deal has been said here lately about building the Amur railway, double-tracking the Siberian trunk line, and linking the latter with the Tashkent line. Yet it is obvious that these enterprises are not within the domain of the immediate future, and talk about them is only calculated to stir up ill-feeling.

Military circles are also trying to raise difficulties over the question of the navigation of the Sungari. They contend that, unless Russia's gunboats can patrol the Sungari, Vladivostok will become insecure when the Russian forces evacuate Northern Manchuria next April.

## PENANG'S FUTURE.&lt;/

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

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## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW.

THE FLOWER SHOW is to be held on the 26th & 27th February. A Schedule is being printed and will shortly be distributed to Members. Non-Members wishing copies should apply to the Hon. Sec. Mr. L. GIBBS, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 227

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTH DANCE of the Season will be held in the CITY HALL on the 4th day of February. Members requiring invitations are requested to obtain them early. A Ferry Launch will leave the Star Ferry wharf at 2 a.m. sharp for Kowloon.

REGALIA DANCE IN MARCH.

CALICO BALL IN APRIL.

JOHN J. BLAKE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 228

D.G. LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

WITH reference to the proposed D.G. LODGE MEETING on February 6th next, between 5-7 p.m., to present an Address from the FEDERATION OF HONGKONG & KOWLOON CLUBS, the 19th Inst., at 5 p.m.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1907. 233

## REDUCTION IN PRICE.

## COLONIAL EDITIONS OF NOVELS

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Hongkong, 19th January, 1907. 232

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NYANZA,"

FROM ANTWERP, L'IND'N. MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

No Extra Inland will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 220

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESEY'N. ANTWERP,

LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLEN TURRET,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods except plate cutlery are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognised if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 234

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Our Special Varieties of

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ALL KINDS OF

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS

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PHILATELIC GOODS

AT PRICES TO SUIT ANY BUYERS.

GRACA & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 128

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after the FIRST FEBRUARY next, PRICES for HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, &c., will be REDUCED as follows:

Hair Cutting 60 cents.

Shaving 25 "

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Resecting Razors 50 "

By Order.

M. A. SOUZA,

Secretary.

Hongkong Hotel Building.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 212

JUST PUBLISHED.

NOW ON SALE.

## THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1864 to 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 33RD YEAR OF KWANG UL.

PRICE 82 CASH.

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Hongkong

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

AILSA CRAIG, British str., 2,166, Moody, 18th January—Mororan 18th Jan. Coal—Dedwall & Co.  
HALITION, Dutch steamer, Miles, 18th Jan.—Amoy 18th Jan., Belfast—Arnold, Harbort & Co.  
HANOI, French str., 339, S. Marlee, 18th Jan.—Haiphong and Hiehlow 17th January—General—A. R. Marti—Jolien & Co.  
HOLSTEIN, German str., 1,103, A. Neijahr, 18th Jan.—Hiehlow 9th and Hiehlow 16th Jan.—Salt and Pig—Jolien & Co.  
KANKEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,041, Hashimoto, 18th Jan.—Kobe and Wakamatsu 12th Jan. Coal—Fukasei Co.  
KNUYERD, Ger. str., 647, C. Jurgensen, 17th January—Funzing Bay 12th Jan. Salt—Jolien & Co.  
MARCO P. U., Italian cruiser, 3,600, Proibitore, 17th January—from Shanghai.  
MICHAEL JEROME, German str., 931, H. Bendorf, 18th Jan. Rice—Jolien & Co.  
NAVAL, British str., 4,130, H. S. Bradshaw, 18th Jan.—London 8th Dec., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
PHIRUMPH, British str., 1,669, G. H. Scott, 18th Jan.—Singapore 12th Jan. Rice and Cacao—Chitton.  
TEA, British str., 1,346, A. Sommersville, 18th January—Manila 15th January, General—Battenfeld & Swire.  
ULV, Norwegian str., H. J. Pedersen, 17th Jan.—Saguenay 11th Jan. Rice and Flour—Aegard, Theoren & Co.  
VICTORIA, Chinese str., 1,110, J. F. Moser, 18th January—Choo-cho 12th Jan. General—China.

## CLEARANCES.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE: Jan. 18th.  
KRIESEL, German str., for Macao.  
LADON, German str., for Saigon.  
MAGNET, British str., for Shanghai.  
TITAN, British str., for Sasebo.  
TITAN, British str., for Manoa.  
ZEFIRE, British str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES

Jan. 18th.  
CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., for Bombay.  
CHIANGHUNG, British str., for Swieon.  
CHIILAND, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
DODD, Newfoundland str., for Canton.  
GLAMORGANSHIRE, British str., for Shanghai.  
ONEILL, T. German str., for Shanghai.  
KANU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.  
KOHICHAN, German str., for Swatow.  
KORD, British str., for Shanghai.  
ONDA, British str., for Calcutta.  
SUNG, Rung-shu str., for Bangkok.  
YOCHEW, British str., for Canton.  
YUEN-SANG, British str., for Manila.  
YUNNAN, British str., for Canton.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Phoenicop* reports: Fresh monsoon, clear cloudy weather and heavy head sea.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst. at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 225

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURNAE,"

Captain Lancelin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, 21st Inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 2

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABA COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1907. About

FOR NEW YORK.

"SATSUMA" ... 21st Jan.

"SIEH" ... 9th Feb.

"MUNCASTER CASTLE" 12th Mar.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. 267

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain J. G. Oliphant, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1907. 181

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA,"

Capt. Bilaffer, will leave for the above places on or about THURSDAY, the 24th inst., P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 9

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTA,"

Will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th February.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 215

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTHEMIA VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 16th inst.
LONDON & ANTHEMIA VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTHEMIA VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	About 20th Feb.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	LAZIAZ	Fren. str.	—	Aillaud	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst. at 1 P.M.
BEIJING VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	k. w.	P. Grossch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Feb.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SPAKIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SKYNA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 10th Feb.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Feb.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 10th Feb.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	CHINA	Am. str.	—	Damianovich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd Mar.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	NUBIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd Feb.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SACUMA	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 21st inst.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Hibberd	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th Feb.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	E. V. Roberts	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th Feb.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SHAWMUT	Am. str.	—	W. C. T. S. Fisher	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	In April.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	KAFATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	DAKOTA	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	CHINOT	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	THE Steamship
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	"EMPIRE,"
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SIBERIA	Dan. str.	—	—	—	This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SAMBIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. F. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	CHOTSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	For Freight or Passage apply to
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	NYANZA	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SAXONIA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 163
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	TOURANE	Fren. str.	—	—	—	AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	AUSTRIA	Aust. str.	—	J. H. Brown	SCANDIA	FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	Bilaffer	SCANDIA	CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUREZ AND POET SAID.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	T. H. Hale, M.R.A.	SCANDIA	Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	MASAN MARC	Jap. str.	—	I. Sakurai	SCANDIA	THE Company's Steamship
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	FEKUCHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Ito	SCANDIA	"CHINA,"
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	SCANDIA	Captain Damianovich, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 31st inst., P.M.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	CHANGHON	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. W. Walker	SCANDIA	This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SCANDIA	For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	TRAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	SCANDIA	SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	LOONSONG	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Smith	SCANDIA	Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. 13
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	SCANDIA	"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	CEBU	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Oliphant	SCANDIA	FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	ILIGO	Brit. str.	—	F. M. B. Lake	SCANDIA	THE Steamship
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Brit. str.	—	Pander	SCANDIA	"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Brit. str.	—	—	SCANDIA	Will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 20th February.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	JAPAN PORTS	Dan. str.	—	—	SCANDIA	For Freight and further Particulars, apply to
HAMBURG VIA PORTS OF CALAIS	TIJIPANAS	Brit. str.	—	—	SCANDIA	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP			
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, NUBIA		About 16th	Freight and Passage.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSSEILLES	Capt. F. J. Fox	January 1	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and NYANZA		About 18th	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	January 1	
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 25th	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c. via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 26th	See Special of Call
	Capt. A. L. Valentine	January 1	Advertisement.
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.		

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
CEBU and ILOILO	• "HUICHOW"	On 19th Jan., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	• "TAIYUAN"	On 21st Jan., daylight
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAEWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	• "CHINGTU"	On 22nd Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	• "YOCHOW"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	• "TEAN"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO & SHAI	• "CHANGCHOW"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table.		
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907.

11

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU"	SUNDAY, 25th Jan., Capt. I. SAKURAI at DAYLIGHT.
• ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Capt. G. Ito Jan., at DAYLIGHT.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Firstclass Saloon. Unrivalled Table.

\* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager. 14

PASSENGER SEASON  
1907.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

## "MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON.

ON SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,  
AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON  
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

## FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON.  
To LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

1899

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.  
STEAMER WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

	WEDNESDAY	1907
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	30th January
PREUSEN	WEDNESDAY	27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	13th March
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	27th March
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY	10th April
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY	24th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY	9th May
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	22nd May
BAFERN	WEDNESDAY	5th June
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	19th June
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY	3rd July

ROON

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Mongolia*, with the American mail, left Shanghai on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 10 p.m. and may be expected here to-day. The *Touraine*, with the French mail of the 21st Dec., left Seigon on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 5 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at daylight. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Nov. 17th.

FOR	P.O.	DATE
Saigon	Lydia	Saturday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and		
Macassar	Tjipanoe	Saturday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Quang Chow, Wan, Hoochow, Fukien and		
Haiphon	Hoi	Saturday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moi, Kobe and Yokohama	Nyanza	Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Jacob Diederichsen	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Clara Jansen	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Tatish	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Wong	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Sambu	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Mojo	Wakawakan Maru	Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Cebu and Illoilo	Sui Tai	Saturday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Huichow	Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Hoochow and Haiphong	Manan Maru	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Michael Johnson	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Taiyuan	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Hoochow and Haiphong	Hatchay	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Hanov	Monday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Choukia	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Chompong	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
	Angitis	Monday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 22nd.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, BORACAY and SAN FRANCISCO	Printed Matter and Samples	9.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)	Registration	9.00 A.M.
Extra postage 10 cents.)	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.45 A.M.)	
	Land and Building	
	Hongkong Land Fund	
	Humphrey's Estate	
	Kowloon Land & B.O.	
	No late fee.	9.00 A.M.
	Letters	10.00 A.M.
Mazatlan, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth		
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN		
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, BORACAY and SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)

Extra postage 10 cents.)

MANILA, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN

(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

DRUNK

ALL OVER THE WORLD

PIPER HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE

ANCIENNE MAISON HEIDSIECK

FONDEE EN 1785.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

[46]

FREE. — FREE. — FREE. — FREE. — FREE. — FREE. — FREE.

FREE. — FREE.

## OBSERVATIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

By Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., in  
Westminster Gazette.

There is great talk in China at present of reforms and Representative Government. Boards and commissioners are appointed to study foreign constitutions, armies and systems of education. Everyone is reporting on something or other, and the officials of the Empire seem likely to turn into living Blue-books. I am not sure that all this indicates a real desire to do anything, for I have an official myself, and I know that the object of asking for a report on a question is generally to get rid of it. When I was a member of the British Embassy at Constantinople it was the custom to refer troublesome matters whenever it was possible to his Majesty's Counsel-General at Bagdad. It looked as if a thorough inquiry was being instituted, and one was certain to be no more of the business for two months at least. I suspect that the Dowager Empress has somewhat similar motives when she sends liberal-minded officials to Europe to make a careful and prolonged study of our institutions.

There is, however, no doubt that a conviction is spreading, or has spread, all over China that the Empire in its present state cannot cope with Europeans, and that radical changes are imperative for the national safety. Such changes are not being made in more than one sphere, and are likely to bear more solid fruit than the talk about Parliaments. One important aspect of the national life which is being revolutionised is education. The outward sign of this is the number of schoolboys in khaki suits and European caps with peaks in front, and their lessons have altered with their costume. This means even more in China than it would elsewhere. The old system of examinations was the embodiment of Chinese respect for the classics and antiquity. It was the means by which the whole public was recruited, and the only avenue to rank and position. It has now been abolished, and apparently comes to an end without protest or difficulty. It is true that the change was mere abolition, which is easier than the introduction of new, more novel, but still it shows that the Chinese are capable of giving up their most venerable ideals and deep-rooted prejudices. Though a new curriculum of teaching is in force, no definite decision seems to have yet been taken as to what shall replace the old examinations. It is not to be expected or wished that the principle of appointing officers according to the merit shown in examinations should be abandoned, for it is ingrained in the Chinese character and by no means an evil. But at present the examination halls are empty, and the temples of Confucius are deserted, for their worshippers need to be composed mainly of those who come to pray for success in the schools or to offer thanks for attaining a degree. We have got to laugh at the old Chinese curriculum. It was exclusively literary, and not unlike the training in Latin verse which formed so large a part of our fathers' education, but it had at least the merit of being in Chinese and not in a dead language. The modern course of studies includes mathematics, geography, anatomy, and, in some cases, English. In all the schools which I visited wall maps and large diagrams of the human body were conspicuous. It is a right instinct which has led to this selection, for the great fault of the Chinese mind is its proclivity to gross superstitions, which give themselves the airs of science, though ignoring all the facts of the subject with which they profess to deal. Such false sciences are Chinese medicine, and, above all, Feng Shui, or geomancy, the science of lucky and unlucky sites. It is not too much to say that the ordinary Chinaman takes magic for science, and science for magic. The selection of an auspicious site for a grave, in accordance with certain laws as to slopes, levels, watercourses, and wind, seems to him an operation as serious and mathematically certain as the calculation of an ellipse. But if Europeans protest from an examination of the soil that minerals will be found in a certain district he believes that they have magic spectacles which enable them to see underground. Until this mental vice is altered much progress in any direction is clearly impossible. It seems to affect every department of Chinese life, except business. In money matters there is no superstition or disregard of facts.

An interesting feature in this educational movement is that about 10,000 Chinese students are being trained in Japan, partly at the expense of the Chinese Government. The professors of the Tokyo University say that they are intelligent and anxious to learn; but as they mostly belong to well-to-do families, they have a superfluity of money and are inclined to dissipation. The Chinese, on the other hand, complain that they learn more than was bargained for, and come back not merely advanced Radicals but members of secret political societies. It is thought that the experiment will be discontinued so far as Japan is concerned, and that the next batch of students will be distributed in various European countries.

It is remarkable, too, how many temples in China are being turned into schools and lecture halls. The popular conscience is not at all scandalised by this use of sacred buildings, which by common custom are used as guest houses. Lectures seem to appeal to the Chinese in much the same way as theatres, and the entertainment is conducted in somewhat the same style. It consists of a number of short discourses lasting from ten to twenty minutes, often illustrated by lantern slides or cinematograph. Tea is usually served in the intervals. A lecture which I attended was densely crowded. We began with something light to start us, cheerfully on our way—namely, a brief discussion on flying-machines, in which the orator said that the wings of his eloquence, like those of the engines he described, were not strong enough for a long flight, which was considered a very well turned phrase. Then came a more serious oration on the constitution of the United States. Illustrated by pictures of President Roosevelt and prominent citizens which were received with roars of laughter and loud personal criticisms. The third item was a lecture on European systems of insurance—a dry subject, but intended to appear interesting.

The other most noticeable change is the growth of a military spirit and the improvement in the training and equipment of the troops. The Chinese, as opposed to their Manchu and Mongol conquerors, are not a military nation and it is rather curious that Peking should have come to be used for a civilian or civilian attire. There is no military aristocracy, no glamour about the profession of arms, and no fighting spirit. Though in other matters, Chinese ideas have gained the upper hand, and the military class have had to accept the position which popular sentiment assigned to them. But in the last few years the Chinese have come to understand that they must be a military nation if they are to be an independent nation. The common sense of Confucius taught that it is unworthy of a civilised people to keep a standing army and expend enormous sums on a machine which is only rarely used; but now all Europe cries in many languages: If you don't learn how to fight I'll eat you up. That is the real Gospel of the West. The Far East does not take Christian missions very seriously. It

has come to the not altogether unnatural conclusion that Christianity is a part of European politics, not a detached system, like Buddhism. But it does believe the Powers of Europe when their every action says, As long as we exist, there shall be no safety in the world for unarmed nations, and it is putting the message into practice.

The old Chinese troops were incredibly bad. I remember seeing a detachment in Central Asia, near Kashgar, about fifteen years ago, fat and weakly in physique, without discipline, and carrying queer medieval weapons; some had matchlocks and some battleaxes, but banners were even more numerous than arms. The examinations for the Army were equally antiquated, for the candidates were selected according to their skill in archery. Even in this the standard was not very high. At least there is a story of a General who, in an hour of peril, invoked the aid of the God of War. In response to his prayers a very small and round deity appeared who introduced himself as the Target God: the God of War was too busy to attend, he said, but he had come on account of the peculiar esteem he had for the General. The General asked how he had been so fortunate as to secure this good opinion, for he knew he was not thought much of in military circles. "In the days when you practised archery," replied the Target God, "you never once hurt me, and I have always been grateful to you."

But the old state of things is rapidly passing away. In most large towns soldiers may be seen in businesslike khaki uniforms, copied from the Japanese, with modern arms and accoutrements, but with more private judgment in the matter of hats than military men are wont to allow. The weak point of the new Army would seem to be a want of uniformity and centralisation. The troops are practically raised and armed by the Viceroys, and the result depends on each Viceroy's taste and willingness to spend money. Hence most paper statistics are worthless, for a statement of mere numbers does not show how many of the troops are a mob and how many trained men. It was mentioned as a wonderful sign of the times that Yuan Shikai, the Viceroy of Tientsin, had appeared in a military uniform, such a costume being, according to old-fashioned notions, almost a disgrace for a high official. Some young officers are now asking if they shall not cut off their pigtails, which certainly contrast somewhat oddly with their European uniforms, and the question is not unimportant, for it shows a readiness to abandon a national custom which might not have been expected. Though I think that a heavy moral responsibility rests with Europe for forcing militarism on a peaceful people, yet I gladly admit that there is at least one good feature in the military movement—namely, that it is creating a supply of properly trained doctors and thus beginning to relieve the Chinese of that farce of superstitious twaddle which has passed among them as the science of medicine. The manual of medical jurisprudence at present in use by doctors and others was composed in the thirteenth century, and teaches such arts as how to determine the relationship of two people by mixing drops of their blood and watching how the fluid behaves.

Those who are best acquainted with the East are generally of opinion that no great change ever happens there, that though disasters occasionally happen, the crashing machine still goes on, either collapsed or improved. Still, I think that China is on the eve of great changes, though, how great, or how rapid they may be, I do not pretend to forecast. The Chinese are not like the Mohammedan races of the near East, who are mostly warriors, with an aim in life to subdue and rule, or the Tartars, who, whether they conquered or were conquered, Chinese civilisation assimilated them, and was not apparently altered by Mongol or Manchu institutions. China, as the proverb says, is a sea which contains all the rivers that flow into it. But now that they realise their own weakness, as they evidently do in two such important matters as Education and the Army, there is no reason why their intelligence and business capacity should not effect a thorough re-organisation. The example of Japan should, perhaps, be cited with caution, for the political conditions of the two countries are, and always have been, very different. Still, it would justify one in thinking that the nations of the Far East are capable of passing through a crisis of suspended activity and then emerging into a new and different life.

But I would not wish to leave the impression that I see a clear road open for progress and reform in China. On the contrary, I foresee all sorts of difficulties arising out of the political conditions of this singular country on which I will touch in my next letter, but apart from that, the temperament of the Chinese, their overwhelming conceit and self-complacency, is not reassuring. They admit at last that they must learn from Europe, but they will probably soon think themselves perfect at their lesson, and not be willing to follow the pattern and thorough method of the Japanese. Nothing in the history of Japan strikes me more than the thoroughness of the training and preparation which they imposed on themselves, and the way they first tried their hand at war with China, and then, when they knew their strength by practice, engaged in the contest with Russia.

In my last letter I spoke about the growing feeling in China that changes are necessary, but also indicated that though the temper of the people is on the whole favourable to reform, the path of the reformer is by no means smooth and easy. It is specially hard to forecast the future, for the conditions which influence it may themselves be altered. For instance, will the present dynasty continue? Chinese ideas of loyalty are peculiar, and have absolutely nothing in common with the Japanese and Turkish notion of obediency due to a particular house. On the contrary, there have been about twenty dynasties since the Christian era, and there is no pretence of continuity about the succession. If a sovereign can seize the Imperial Throne by successful war or any other means, he will be obeyed by the people as long as his rule gives satisfaction, but it is a maxim that a ruler has duties which he must perform, as much as rights which he can enforce. It is written in the classic that Emperors who lose the confidence of the people lose the Empire, and all the youth of China learn this saying. Now it cannot be denied that there is at present considerable dissatisfaction with the Manchu dynasty. It is true that the difference between Manchu and Chinese has ceased to be acute and that the Court very wisely do what they can to minimise it in such ways as opening to Chinese posts formerly reserved for Manchus only. Still, there is a general feeling that the present rulers are not Chinese, and, further, that they have not managed the business of ruling very well. There have been several prophecies of the downfall of the dynasty, which has already lasted 203 years, the life of the longest dynasties since the Christian era being

about three hundred. We do right to emphasize the conservatism of the Chinese, their reverence for the past and their conviction that modern foreign inventions cannot possibly be superior to the wisdom of their ancestors. But, in remembering this, we must not lose sight of things like the Taiping rebellion. For fourteen years, from 1850 till 1864, an adventurer of indifferent character held the southern and central part of China against the Government, and, but for the assistance rendered by Gordon, who trained and led the imperial troops, he would probably have succeeded in establishing himself as a rival of the Manchu dynasty, or, indeed, in ousting it altogether. It is noticeable, too, that this adventurer seems to have been inspired by some distorted form of Christianity, a fact which did not hinder the people from following him. No doubt in the Boxer movement the Government saw a force which might become hostile to the dynasty, and took pains to conciliate it. China, according to the universal testimony of experts, is full of secret societies, which provide the necessary mechanism for hatching a conspiracy, such as the celebrated T'ing Hui and the Ko-hao Society, which flourish, although membership is a capital offence.

Another peculiarity of China is the loose cohesion between the different parts of the Empire and the want of organic unity. The provinces are not units moved in co-operation by one head. It is a commonplace that Asiatic dynasties when analysed prove to be a democracy beneath an autocracy, but in China this seems to be admitted to some extent in theory as well as in practice. Thus Mencius, second only to Confucius in authority, said: "The people are of the highest importance, the gods come second; the sovereign is of lesser weight." And this is not a mere phrase. The Government rarely tries to force distasteful measures on the people, as is constantly done in Russia and Turkey; and one not infrequently hears of popular opinion asserting itself in such ways as successfully resisting an illegal tax or insisting on a case being retried, if the popular conscience is not satisfied with a magistrate's decision.

The government of the provinces is supervised by Viceroys, who generally have two provinces under them. Provided they send regular and sufficient supplies of money to Peking they are allowed to be practically independent, and their prerogative includes such powers as raising troops and coining money, rights which the central authority reserves to itself in most parts of the world. Below the Viceroys are governors of provinces, Tao-tai (or chiefs of circumscriptions), and district magistrates. These last are the officials who are directly in contact with the people. It would appear that there are less than 1,500 of them in the various provinces, and if the population of those provinces is, as generally reckoned, about 380,000,000, it would seem that each magistrate is to look after something like a quarter of a million people. Magistrates have, however, as a rule, attached to them a number of candidates for employment, men who have passed the prescribed examinations, but are waiting for a vacancy. There are still more the bands of rascals and lechers who hang about a profligate Yamen, have a bad reputation for squeezing the people and doing little; but even if they offered effective assistance, government by so few hands would obviously be impossible without effective co-operation offered by the people themselves. The problem is solved by the institution of headmen, who are held responsible for the maintenance of peace and good order within their boroughs or villages, and who are allowed to take fees, though they receive no salaries. Also there are numerous guilds or societies formed for benevolent or religious purposes which undertake a great deal of the work that in other countries would be dealt with by the sanitary or poor law. Schools are usually established by voluntary associations.

The variety in customs which is inevitable in an Empire of such large extent is naturally increased by this system of government. Not only do usages differ in various parts of China, but the speech even though the written language is the same, is different. There are at least eight so-called dialects, which are really languages as separate as French and Italian, though the peculiar system of writing obliterates the distinction between them. It may, indeed, be wondered that disruptive and centrifugal tendencies have not been more prevalent in the Empire, but on the whole the unity of manners and customs is greater than might be expected; and though it is often dangerous to attribute any particular custom to China generally, still, Chinamen from Canton, Sz-kiuen, and Peking are undoubtedly all Chinamen, very different from those who are, and always have been, very different. School is, however, a great danger—na, almost a certainty—that when they have to provide anything at the public expense all concerned will endeavour to take their commission not only by over-charging, but by buying inferior articles which are not worth the price, nominally paid. Connected with this is the Chinese idea of "face," or "saving face," which means that in public as well as in private life a disaster or disgrace can be removed by an explanation which is transparently untrue, but which makes appeal to some traditional sentiment and is accepted by everybody as a decent fiction. Thus, after the Boxer troubles, the Emperor was praised for his filial piety because when he might (as was assumed) have concluded a successful contest, he preferred to conclude peace and spare his elderly aunt the trouble of moving from one palace to another. After the Japanese war many parts of China remained in ignorance of the defeat, and were under the impression that Japan had been beaten.

writing, which annihilates not only space but time, for since each Chinese hieroglyphic represents a single idea which the reader can pronounce according to the fashion of his dialect, it is possible to read the works of Confucius in modern Chinese though they have been written alphabetically the language would be as different from modern Chinese as Anglo-Saxon is from modern English. Among an intensely literary people like the Chinese who always honour scholarship even if they do not possess it the existence of a common writing and a common literature religious as well as secular, is a matter of no little moment. Also there are no laws restricting movement in China. Passports are unknown, and people can do go where they please in pursuit of their business. Then, again, it is a rule of Chinese administration that an official can never be employed in his own province but must always serve in one of which he is not a native. This naturally renders Home Rule aspirations impossible, and familiarises people with the idea that government is not provincial.

Hence China presents the spectacle of an immense mass of humanity held together by very loose political ties, but cemented by common customs and traditions to which the people are deeply attached. This feeling is intense and bred in the bone. So far, therefore, it is superior to any transitory or temporary of national sentiment. But it seems wanting in passion. It has not the glow of Japanese patriotism or of Mohammedan fanaticism. Hence, although we find Chinese national sentiment performing prodigies of prejudice, we do not find it performing prodigies of valour. More than this, pecuniary considerations may overcome national scruples; if any rate the issue is not very direct. In 1900 Chinese coolies from Shantung were popularly ready to work for the Allies, and it is said that the same thing happened in 1850. If one considers all this—the occurrence of such movements as the Taiping, the loose system of government, and the readiness to help other nations who are fighting against China—it is plain that there is something more than conservatism in the Chinese character.

On the other hand it is clear that if in some way contact with foreigners acts as a disintegrating force, it has sometimes the opposite effect and helps into operation the national power of combination into guilds or societies for a particular object. A remarkable instance of this is the recent boycott of American goods, which extended from Canton certainly as far north as Szchow, and perhaps further. The United States Government had enacted severe regulations restricting the immigration of Chinese in California, and these regulations were harshly enforced, which not strictly reasonable, since the right of American citizens to enter China is maintained. Ten years ago such proceedings would have passed unnoticed, for it is not the way of the Chinese Government to protect the interests of its subjects abroad. But on this occasion the populace took up the matter, doubtless on suggestion and refused to buy American goods until an amelioration of the obnoxious rules was promised.

One cannot help fearing that the system of bribery universal in China may do much mischief at the present crisis. The custom is universal and not denied, though, of course, is not the right of American citizens to enter China is maintained. Ten years ago such proceedings would have passed unnoticed, for it is not the way of the Chinese Government to protect the interests of its subjects abroad. But on this occasion the populace took up the matter, doubtless on suggestion and refused to buy American goods until an amelioration of the obnoxious rules was promised.

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At present the Japanese clearly desire to undertake the political and military education of China, both by receiving Chinese students in Japan and by training the Army and Navy in China. Their efforts have met with considerable success and there are many Japanese instructors, both in schools and various branches of the public service. Japanese journals complimentingly state that the mission of Japan is to civilise not only China, but Asia, and point to the employment of Japanese in Siam. They obviously have many advantages which Europeans can never obtain. They understand the Chinese character better, and the masticated food which they serve is more digestible to the Chinese stomach than crude European viands. But, on the other hand, the Chinese have for many centuries maintained towards the Japanese an attitude of superiority, an attitude founded on an substantial claim no doubt, but still part of the national character. It is not, therefore, likely that anything like patronage on the part of the Japanese will be agreeable to them.

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ATKINSON'S  
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME  
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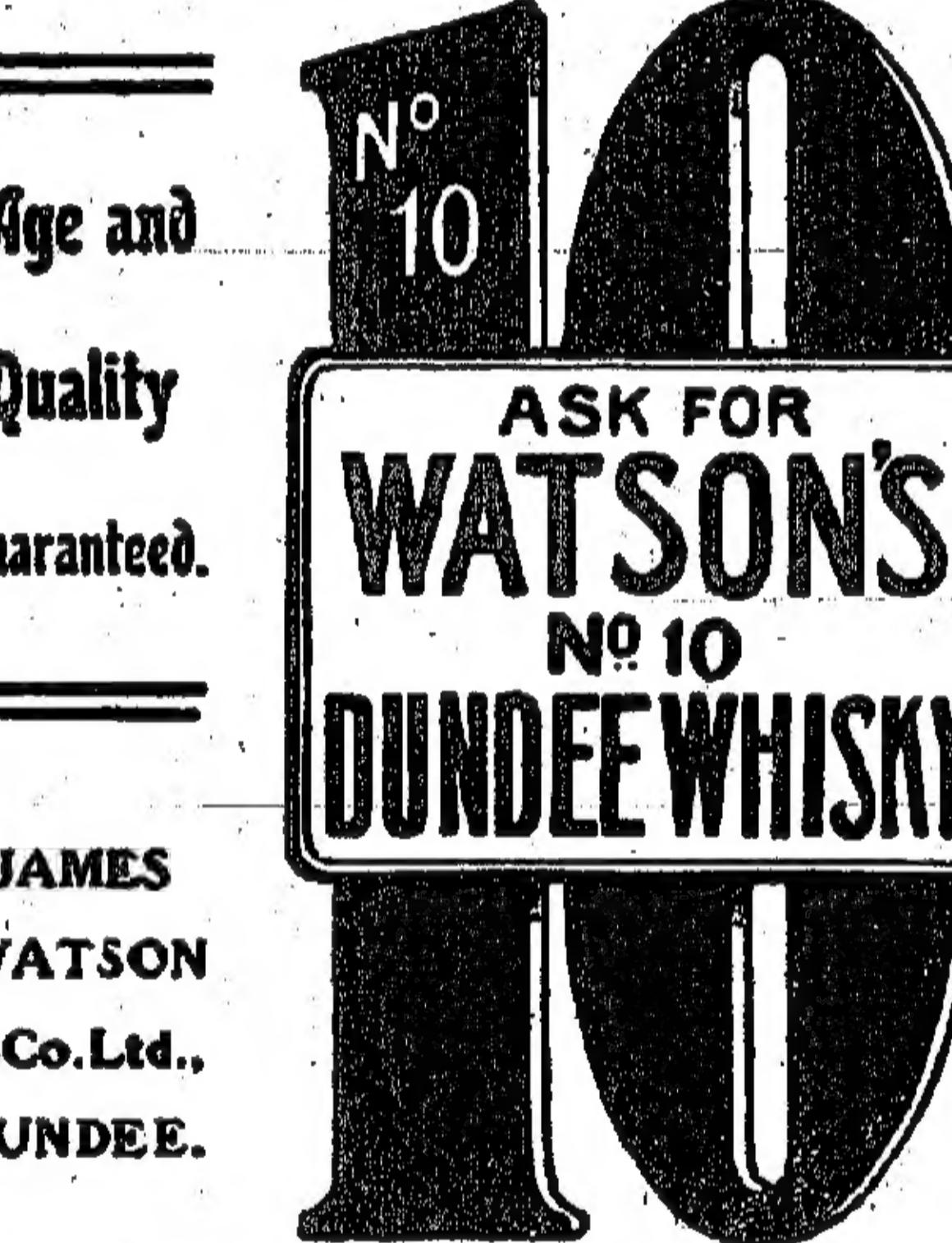
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contains the whole of the valuable stimulating and nourishing properties of beef and is therefore of great value after acute illnesses of all kinds.

Whenever the appetite is poor try a cup of Bovril.

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The time to save your hair, is while you have hair to save. NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE kills the germ that causes dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, after which the hair is bound to grow as nature intended (except in cases of chronic baldness). Herpicide stops itching of scalp almost instantly.

I find that Herpicide will do all you claim for it. I am now on my second bottle and it has cleaned my head nicely and I can see new hair coming in. It also stopped my hair from falling out and I am well pleased with it and will do recommend it to all.

(Signed) R. L. LEIGH.  
Hopkinsville, Ky.

I wish to say that I have used part of the bottle of Herpicide that you sent me and I think it is a good tonic and have recommended it to quite a number of my friends. I believe it will cure dandruff and it is a splendid and delightful hair dressing.

(Signed) H. J. FORSDICK.  
Memphis, Tenn.

I have given your Herpicide a thorough test. I can cheerfully say that it is the best Hair-Tonic I have ever used. It will be one of our household remedies from now on and I will surely recommend same to all my friends and acquaintances.

(Signed) PETER PEHL.  
Sedalia, Mo.

You very kindly sent me a bottle of your Herpicide and I gladly answer your inquiry as to its qualities. I have used it now for some time and know it to be the best thing for the hair I have ever used and it keeps my hair free from dandruff and as soft as silk. I have induced several of my friends to use it and they're pleased with it.

(Signed) W. M. SHOCK.  
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AT DRUG STORES—SEND 10C. IN STAMPS TO THE HERPICIDE CO., DEPT. N. DETROIT, MICH., FOR A SAMPLE.

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MANY MISTAKES  
my dearest constantly  
To introduce my  
in this country  
I will  
send you  
FREE  
A WRITTEN CHART OF YOUR LIFE  
as a test of my health. Miss Alice  
Beveridge and her brother Theodore, daughter and son  
of the great actress, writer. You have attended me with  
thorough and personal care of white paper. Send this with  
the chart and receive a free postage. Do it now. You will be  
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Mention this paper.

70

## BANKS

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(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 5,000,000  
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Interest allowed on Current Account.  
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[D. TOHDOW, Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1906.  
2045]

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the Philippine Islands and the  
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS  
" AUTHORIZED ..... Gold \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Gold \$3,250,000  
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HEAD OFFICE: New York.

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The Corporation transacts every description  
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money in Current Account at the Rate of  
2% per annum on Daily balance and accepts  
Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.  
For 6 " " 3% " " "

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No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.  
CHAS. E. SCOTT,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1907.  
1951

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000

STERLING RESERVE ..... \$10,250,000

SILVER RESERVE ..... \$20,250,000

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ACTING MANAGER:

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THE Business of the above Bank is  
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SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3%  
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Depositors may transfer at their option  
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